Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 92, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1792. [Whole No. 300.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT for making farther and more effectual Provision for the Protection of the Frontiers of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the battalion of artillery now in service be completed according to the establishment, and that the two regiments of infantry now in service be completed to the number of nine hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians each.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be raised for a term not exceeding three years, three additional regiments, each of which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of nine hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that one of the said regiments be organized in the following manner, that is to say, two battalions of infantry, each of which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of three hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and one squadron of light dragoons which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of three hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that it shall be a condition in the enlistment of the said dragoons, to serve as dismounted dragoons, whenever they shall be ordered thereto: That the organization of the said squadron of light dragoons shall be, as follows, to wit; one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon's mate, and four troops, each of which shall consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter and sixty-nine dragoons; and the President may arm the said troops, as he shall think proper.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to organize the said five regiments of infantry, and the said corps of horse and artillery, as he shall judge expedient, diminishing the number of corps, or taking from one corps and adding to another, as shall appear to him proper, so that the whole number of officers and men shall not exceed the limits above prescribed: Provided, That the said three regiments shall be discharged as soon as the United States shall be at peace with the Indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall be inlisted for the term of three years, unless previously discharged.

And be it further enacted, That every recruit, who shall be inlisted by virtue of this act, shall receive eight dollars bounty, and that the same shall be made up to the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians now in service, who have inlisted for three years, since the passing of the act intituled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed to recruit for the military establishment, shall be entitled to receive, for every recruit, duly inlisted and mustered, two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the monthly pay of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, on the military establishment of the United States, and of the three regiments authorized by this act, shall be, in future, as follows, free of all deductions, to wit:—GENERAL STAFF—A major-general, one hundred and sixty-six dollars. A brigadier-general, one hundred and four dollars. Quarter-master, one hundred dollars. Adjutant, to do also the duty of inspector, seventy-five dollars. Chaplain, fifty dollars. Surgeon, seventy dollars. Deputy-quarter-master, fifty dollars. Aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty-four dollars. Brigade major, to act also as deputy inspector, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty-four dollars. Principal artificer, forty dollars. Second artificer, twenty-six dollars.—REGIMENTAL—Lieutenant-colonel commandant, seventy-five dollars. Major commandant of artillery, and major of dragoons, fifty-five dollars. Paymaster, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars. Quarter-master, in addition to his pay in the line, eight dollars. Adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars. Majors of infantry, fifty dollars. Captains, forty dollars. Lieutenants, twenty-six dollars. Ensigns and cornets, twenty dollars. Surgeons, forty-five dollars. Mates, thirty dollars. Serjeant-majors and quarter-master-serjeants, seven dollars. Senior musicians, six dollars. Serjeants, six dollars. Corporals, five dollars. Privates, three dollars. Musicians, four dollars. Artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery, and included as privates, eight dollars. Matrons and nurses in the hospital, eight dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the rations, or money in lieu thereof, for the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the additional troops herein mentioned, shall be the same, as described in the aforesaid act, intituled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States," and in the act passed in the third session of the first Congress, intituled "An act for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making farther provision for the protection of the frontiers."

And be it further enacted, That the forage, to be allowed to the officers of the additional regiments authorized by this act, be the same as described by the acts before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That the allowance of cloathing for non-commissioned officers and privates of the infantry of the said three regiments, shall be the same, as is by law established: that suitable cloathing be provided for the cavalry, and adapted to the nature of the service, and conformed as near as may be, to the value of the clothing allowed to the infantry and artillery.

And be it further enacted, That all the commissioned, and non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall take the same oaths, shall be governed by the same rules and regulations, and in cases of disabilies, shall receive the same compensations, as are described in the beforementioned act, intituled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to forbear to raise, or to discharge, after they shall be raised, the whole or any part of the said three additional regiments, in case events shall in his judgment, render his so doing consistent with the public safety.

And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he hereby is authorized, from time to time, to call into service, and for such periods as he may deem requisite, such number of cavalry as, in his judgment, may be necessary for the protection of the frontiers: Provided, That non-commissioned officers shall not be allowed more than one dollar per day, nor the privates more than seventy-five cents per day, each person finding his horse, arms and accoutrements, and at his own risque, and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of rations and forage: Provided he furnish himself therewith.

And be it further enacted, That the President alone be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint, for the cavalry so to be engaged, the proper commissioned officers, who shall not exceed, in number and rank, the proportions assigned to the said three regiments, and whose pay and other allowances shall not, exclusively of fifty cents per day for the use and risque of their horses, exceed those of officers of corresponding rank, in the said regiments.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized, in case he shall deem the measure expedient, to employ such number of the Indians, and for such compensations, as he may think proper: Provided, The said compensations do not, in the whole, exceed twenty thousand dollars.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THE FIFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

NATURE, sweet mistress of the pensive mind!
As on the sandy shore I musing stand,
And see around the wonders of thy hand,
I feel each passion soothed—each sense refin'd.

The icy plains above the whispering tide,
The dreary woods that bound th' extensive view,
The light blue clouds that Sol's pale lustre hide,
Vary thy charms, and every charm renew.

Thee, when young Spring sports on the spangled green;
When Summer blushes in her rosy bowers;
When welcome Autumn yellow plenty showers;
Or Winter storms amid the altered scene;
Still let me love—still woo thee to my arms,
For Peace and Virtue bless the Heart that *Nature* charms.

March 3, 1792. HENRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THERE lately appeared in one of the newspapers of this city, a translation from a French paper, which quotes the speech of a Mr. Isnard, one of the National Assembly. That gentleman calls priests monsters, cowards, traitors, murderers, and many other names of hatred and reproach. It may be that such names are applicable to the priests in France—though it is to be presumed that such a general charge on a whole order of men is as false as it is illiberal. It may be too, that such charges against the priests are favorably received by the public of France.—Without presuming to decide on either of these opinions, we know that these rude imputations on the virtue and public spirit of the clergy are shocking to an American ear: they tend to inspire youth with irreverence towards an order of men, whose lives and labors are devoted to the impressing an early love of virtue. The mischief of such sentiments is not to be questioned. Their cruelty is abominable. Our clergy are excluded either by law or the general opinion from political concerns.

Men who do not engage in active life, because it is thought inconsistent with the duties of their calling to do so, may be said to live under the protection of the general opinion, which in some measure indemnifies the clergy, by the respect that is deservedly paid them for their exclusion from gainful and honorary pursuits. The base and ungenerous only will offer to disturb this state of things. Accordingly it has been for a century past a standing theme of profligate wit to inveigh against the clergy.

No one will doubt that the world is the better for the constant and zealous efforts of an order of men who are generally possessed of good sense and learning, and whose morals are exemplary. Their influence over the mind is that of virtue. They are so many missionaries scattered over the country, and engaged in diffusing the love of virtue and learning, and discountenancing vice and ignorance. Their zeal for the cause of the country, during the revolution, was eminent.—Instead therefore of calling our clergy by the reproachful names which M. Isnard has bestowed on the French priests, they justly merit the title of the patrons of learning, examples of virtue, and friends of good order and their country.

A CITIZEN.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

WHISKY* is a champion against liberty and for government. I am point blank the other way—I am for liberty, but for liberty where it ought to be—in the government itself. I say, sir, I am for a free government—one that is free to do what it pleases. I want no other article. I am for a simple government, as well as a free one. For whom, pray, was liberty intended, if not for the government and those in it? Was it for Tom, Dick, and Harry, fellows that would lay out their money in grog, rather than give it to their betters of taste to spend in Claret and Constantia? Was it for the people in a body? Such an absurd idea was exploded many years ago, and would, happily for the quiet of the world, never have returned, but for the upstart people of America, and the mad democrats of France. Thanks, however, to certain patriotic writers among us! things begin to be better understood: Our rulers are apt scholars—they make rapid progress in the knowledge of their rights; and let *me* alone for defending them. I will quickly teach the gentry who rail against speculation—against the bank—against corruption, &c. what it is to live in a free country;—that is, a country where the government is free. Freedom would be a poor thing, if those who enjoy it were to get nothing by it. Upon this principle, if the members of the government speculate, they are right. They have the best opportunity. If they take shares in the Bank, and double their money, I ask—who so fit to gather the fruit as those who planted the tree?—They are not to blame: they rather deserve praise for allowing so large a share of the benefit to their friends. As to corruption, that remains to be proved;—and if proved, what then? The *best government in the world* is said to be carried on chiefly *in this way*. In short, a free government ought to be free in all respects, and particularly, from being censured. This, I will maintain, against Whisky or any body else.—And, I hereby give notice, that I am ready to blow out the brains of him, or any of his coadjutors, who shall hereafter dare to speak of any other liberty, than the liberty of the government to do what it pleases. GUNPOWDER.

* See Gazette March 7.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I REGRET, with you, that the newspapers should in any instance be the vehicles of irreligion and profaneness. I have observed, upon several occasions, that some pieces of very absurd nonsense and infidelity have been retailed, through that channel, to the great injury of those superficial readers, who derive the greatest part of their knowledge, both in politics and religion, from this source. It is to be lamented very much, that any editor of a periodical paper, should appear intent upon disseminating principles of infidelity through the United States, and for this purpose, should stuff his papers with such things from time to time; and it is rather surprizing that those impositions should be copied into other papers, as if they merited a second publication.

A passage in a certain Gazette, of Dec. 8, ult. which I noticed amongst other trash of a similar kind, in the papers which you sent me, is a gross imposition as to its original, and a gross insult, not only upon the Established Church in Scotland, but also upon most of the Protestant Churches, which generally agree in the particular doctrines reprobated so much in that paper. It is pretended, I observe, that the piece alluded to is a translation from French Letters, dedicated to the National Assembly; whereas the fact is, that it is taken from a publication at Edinburgh, and has been there solidly refuted, and at greater length than I think it deserves; the misrepresentations being very gross, and the assertions, as to facts, perfectly false, and indeed, in some things, directly the reverse of what is there suggested. It would not be difficult to expose such scurrility and impudence in its proper deformity: yet I think the newspaper is not the most proper place for such exhibitions.

Indeed I cannot but wonder at the indiscretion and absurdity of publishing reflections against religion, or particular systems of it, in a newspaper. Such morceaus of impiety ought to be published by themselves, and sold as choice communications from Pandemonium; and then their merit will be determined by the public, and they who approve them, will have the pleasure of perusing them, and the benefit of preserving them. But to publish such things in a Gazette, where we are looking for political information, is cramming impiety down our throats, whether we will or not. I hope the generality of your editors of newspapers will conduct their papers with superior propriety and decorum, and let any Gazette, remarkable for the contrary, have the single and undivided honor of being the repository of profaneness and irreligion."

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.
In committee of the whole, on the Fiſhery Bill.

(Concluſion of Mr. PAGE's *Speech.)*

THE framers of the conſtitution guarded ſo much againſt a poſſibility of ſuch partial preferences as might be given if Congreſs had the right to grant them, that even to encourage learning and uſeful arts, the granting of patents is the extent of their power: and ſurely nothing could be leſs dangerous to the ſovereignty or intereſt of the individual ſtates than the encouragement which might be given to ingenious inventors or promoters of valuable inventions in the arts and ſciences—the encouragement which the general government might give to the fine arts, to commerce, to manufactures and agriculture, might, if judiciouſly applied, redound to the honor of Congreſs, and the ſplendor, magnificence and real advantage of the United States: but the wiſe framers of our conſtitution ſaw that if Congreſs had the power of exerting what has been called a royal munificence for theſe purpoſes, Congreſs might, like many royal benefactors, miſplace their munificence, might elevate ſychophants, and be inattentive to men unfriendly to the views of government; might reward the ingenuity of the citizens of one ſtate, and neglect a much greater genius of another—a citizen of a powerful ſtate it might be ſaid, was attended to, whilſt that of one of leſs weight in the federal ſcale was totally neglected. It is not ſufficient to remove theſe objections, to ſay as ſome gentlemen have ſaid, that Congreſs is incapable of partiality or abſurdities, and that they are as far from committing them as my colleagues or myſelf—I tell them the conſtitution was formed on a ſuppoſition of human frailty, and to reſtrain abuſes of miſtaken powers: the conſtitution has been ſaid by ſome one to be like anſwers of the oracles of old, capable of various and oppoſite conſtructions, that it has been ingeniouſly contrived like ſome of them to ſuit two events, a republican or a monarchical iſſue; I will not pretend to ſay that this is not in ſome inſtances too juſt an obſervation, nor will I undertake to deny that it was not the intention of ſome of the convention that ſuch ambiguities might be in their conſtitution, to correſpond with the critical and ambiguous ſtate of the American mind, reſpecting government; but I will boldly affirm, that whatever the theories of that day might lead ſome to think, reſpecting the application of monarchical principles to the government of the United States, no one can at this day pretend that they are applicable to their circumſtances, their diſpoſitions or intereſts, or even are agreeable to the wiſhes of the people. Even before the adoption of the conſtitution when the rights of men had not been ſo thoroughly inveſtigated as they ſince have been, it muſt be remembered, that whole ſtates, and large and reſpectable minorities in other ſtates, complained of and objected to the ariſtocratical and monarchical features of the new government. In vain did the friends of the new government, friends of order, of union, or of liberty, contend that the powers granted by the conſtitution, which appeared ſo alarming, were ſuch as would never be exerted but when all good men would acknowledge the neceſſity of exerciſing them, and that indeed they would be explained or reſtrained by ſome future amendments—the ſagacious and eloquent Henry ſhook his head at ſuch promiſes, ſighed and ſubmitted to the will of the majority, a ſmall one indeed, but foretold from his knowledge of the human heart, what would be done and ſaid in juſtification of every meaſure which might extend the power of Congreſs.

Is it politic and wiſe then, Mr. Chairman, to exert the power contended for, even if it be authoriſed by the conſtitution? May not the interference of Congreſs in the buſineſs of regulating the trade of the eaſtern ſtates excite, if not envy on account of a ſuppoſed partiality, a jealouſy leſt Congreſs undertake to intermeddle in the commercial regulations of other ſtates? May not Congreſs with equal propriety undertake to regulate the tobacco, the rice and indigo trade, as well as that of the fiſheries? If they intermeddle in the buſineſs of ſailors, why not in that of manufacturers and farmers? Where I may aſk with my colleague, may they not go on in their zeal, and I will add, in their laudable purſuit of promoting the general welfare; and how totally may they be miſtaken? If jealouſy of rival ſtates inſtead of mutual ſatisfaction and pleaſure—if diſtruſt and ſuſpicion of Congreſs, inſtead of confidence in their meaſures, be the conſequence, how will the union be promoted, or the general government ſecured? However virtuouſly diſpoſed the preſent members may be, and I am ready to applaud their honeſt intentions, let them conſider, Sir, that they had better ſuppreſs their patriotic emotions, than give a pretext for their ſucceſſors to abuſe the powers which they now wiſh to exert for the public good: I know they will quote the opinion of as wiſe and virtuous a citizen as is in the United States: I know his patriotiſm, and know well his true republican principles; but Sir, with the freedom of a fellow citizen, I take the liberty of ſaying that his honeſt zeal, like that of the friends of the bill, has led him into a miſtake.* That able ſtateſman and virtuous citizen, like the eloquent advocates of the bill, has conſidered the acts now quoted, as a full ſanction for the one before the committee: but I am of opinion that thoſe acts had better be repealed, than give a ſanction to the enacting of a law which goes to the eſtabliſhing of bounties, or drawbacks, or by whatever other name they be called, which may be uſed to the partial encouragement of any branch of trade or employment whatſoever. I ſhall therefore vote againſt the bill before us, and to get rid of it, ſhall vote for ſtriking out of it the 1ſt ſection according to the motion now before the committee. As a member of this Houſe I ſhall think it my duty to protect the fiſheries, and every other branch of our commerce, the fiſhermen as well as every other citizen, as far as may be within my ability; but I am not permitted, as a member of Congreſs, I humbly conceive, to ſelect the fiſheries and fiſhermen as objects of more conſequence than any other branches of trade, or perſons employed in them, leſt Congreſs ſhould not only ſhew a miſtaken attachment, or even if judiciouſly placed, excite jealouſies and diſcontents between the ſtates, and diſtruſt deſtructive of their weight and influence. My conſtant wiſh has been to ſee Congreſs confined to ſuch acts as would form a more perfect union, promote the general welfare, inſure domeſtic tranquility, and engage the confidence of our fellow citizens.

My wiſh is, that the members of Congreſs would leave their reſpective ſtates in the full enjoyment of every right and privilege they held before their adoption of the new conſtitution, which can be exerciſed without prejudice to the general government. Let the legiſlatures of the different ſtates encourage as far as in their power, the commerce, agriculture or manufactures of their reſpective ſtates; and let Congreſs, as far as can be conſiſtent with the moſt ſteady impartiality, patronize their patriotic exertions by wiſe regulations of their commerce with foreign nations, ſuch as may open as full an intercourſe with thoſe nations as the ſtates may deſire. The emulation of the ſiſter ſtates in commerce, manufactures or agriculture, would lead to the early eſtabliſhment of that branch of either to which each ſtate might be beſt adapted: this rivalſhip could produce no jealouſy, no general national diſcontent in the ſtates, no localities in Congreſs. Virginia would not attempt to rival Maſſachuſetts in her fiſheries or carrying buſineſs, nor will South Carolina and Georgia rival the manufactories of Jerſey and Pennſylvania: each ſtate may rejoice to ſee its ſiſter ſtates enjoying the advantages with which Heaven has bleſſed them: and Congreſs, if confined to ſubjects which admit not of local conſiderations, may debate with temper and decide with unbiaſſed judgment. I confeſs I have wiſhed that Congreſs poſſeſſed the power that the friends of the bill tell us we do poſſeſs, and tell us we have exerted: but on examining the conſtitution with a view to my wiſh, I found reaſon to think, not only that Congreſs has not that power, but that it ought not to poſſeſs it, unleſs the conſtitution was intended to eſtabliſh a conſolidated government on the ruin of the ſtate legiſlatures: but this I conceive cannot be the caſe, becauſe the conſtitution guarantees to the ſtates their reſpective republican governments. The general powers of Congreſs no doubt ought to be (as they are) adequate to the purpoſe of forming a more *perfect union* than ſubſiſted under the confederation, to eſtabliſh juſtice, &c. &c. but as they are bound to guarantee to the ſtates, their reſpective republican forms of government, I cannot conceive how any of theſe powers can be employed (conſiſtently with the ends for which they were given) in diminiſhing the power and ſovereignty of the ſtate legiſlatures. How Congreſs can interfere in the regulations reſpecting the merchants and their ſailors at Marblehead, with more propriety than with thoſe at Philadelphia, Norfolk or Charleſton, I cannot conceive: nor how this interference could take place without alarming theſe ſtates, I know not. Viewing the bill before us in this light, Mr. Chairman, I ſhall vote againſt it, and, as I ſaid before, to get rid of it, ſhall vote to ſtrike out the firſt ſection according to the motion now before the committee.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, in his Report on the Fiſheries.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

An engroſſed "bill declaring the conſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the ſtate of Maryland, and to continue for a longer time, an act declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, ſo far as the ſame reſpects the ſtates of Georgia, and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations," was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the meſſage received from the Preſident of the United States on Monday laſt, with the tranſlation of the letter from the King of France, announcing to the United States his acceptance of the New Conſtitution; whereupon the following reſolution was moved, viz.

"Reſolved, That this Houſe hath received, with ſentiments of high ſatisfaction, the notification of the King of the French, of his acceptance of the Conſtitution preſented to him in the name of the nation:—and that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted, in his anſwer to the ſaid notification, to expreſs the ſincere participation of the Houſe, in the intereſts of the French nation, on this great and important event; and their wiſh, that the wiſdom and magnanimity diſplayed in the formation and acceptance of the Conſtitution, may be rewarded by the moſt perfect attainment of its object, the permanent happineſs of ſo great a people."

A motion made for the commi ment of this reſolution, paſſed in the negative—yeas 17, nays 35.

A debate of conſiderable length then took place on the adoption of the reſolution; after which, a diviſion of the queſtion being called for, the Houſe agreed to the firſt part, as far as the words "*important event*" incluſive—yeas 50, nays 2.

The queſtion was then taken on the remaining part of the reſolution, and alſo paſſed in the affirmative, as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, B. Bourne, Clark, Findley, Fitzſimons, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Hartley, Heiſter, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Murray, Niles, Page, Schoonmaker, Seney, Steele, Sterret, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Vining, Wayne, White, Williamſon—35.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Goodhue, Gordon, Hillhouſe, Jacobs, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Wadſworth, Ward—16.

A committee of five members was appointed, to wait on the Preſident of the United States with the ſaid reſolution.

The following reſolution was propoſed and agreed to, viz.

"That in the caſe of the conteſted election on the petition of James Jackſon, complaining of an undue election and return of Anthony Wayne, one of the members returned to ſerve in this Houſe for the ſtate of Georgia, the ſitting member have leave to be heard by counſel, at the bar of this Houſe, on Monday next." Adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

The trial of the conteſted election for the lower diſtrict of Georgia, having been poſtponed to this day,

Mr. Jackſon, the petitioner, and Mr. Lewis, as counſel for the ſitting member, appeared in the Houſe, and had ſeats aſſigned them within the bar.

Mr. Lewis moved that the trial ſhould be further poſtponed, and aſſigned as a reaſon, that the evidence had not been received for which the late poſtponement was granted.

Mr. Jackſon oppoſed a further poſtponement, alledging that ſufficient time had elapſed.

After conſiderable debate, Mr. Lewis's motion was put and negatived—19 members only riſing in the affirmative.

The Houſe then attended to the allegations.—Mr. Jackſon ſtated the evidence reſpecting the tranſactions at the election in Effingham County; having proceeded through that part of the buſineſs, the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the Repreſentation bill—paſſed the Senate with the amendments.

The Houſe proceeded in the trial of the conteſted election for the lower diſtrict of Georgia.

Mr. Jackſon continued the detail of his evidence—and exhibited a ſtatement of the tranſactions at the election in Camden County, &c. conſiderable debate took place among the members, reſpecting the admiſſibility of ſeveral articles of evidence offered by the petitioner—ſome of which were admitted, others not admitted: Mr. Jackſon concluded his allegations and comments, with offering as evidence the impeachment of Judge Oſborne, &c. by the Senate of Georgia; this was objected to by Mr. Wayne's counſel, and a debate enſuing among the members, an adjournment took place without a deciſion.

☞ In the Ayes and Noes on paſſing the Militia Bill, Mr. GORDON's name ſhould have appeared among the Noes—and Mr. STURGES' name was omitted in the liſt of Ayes.—Mr. BROWN was not in the Houſe when the queſtion was taken—his name ought not therefore to have appeared.—See the laſt Gazette.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

THE Legiſlatures of ſome of the States claim a right to inſtruct their Senators in Congreſs. But have they well conſidered whether this claim is warranted by the Conſtitution, or compatible with the duty which their Senators owe to the Union? And if it is not, whether it is conſiſtent with the public good, or their own dignity, to attempt to exerciſe it?

The Conſtitution authorizes the State Legiſlatures to chooſe Senators for Congreſs—& this they ought ſeaſonably to do—but it gives them no authority to inſtruct them after they are choſen; and the nature of their truſt ſeems to forbid it:—for it is their duty, on mature deliberation and conſultation, when aſſembled, to act what they ſhall judge moſt for the good of the United States in general; and their deliberations ought to be free and unbiaſſed. By the Conſtitution, each Houſe has authority to determine the rules of its own proceedings; but they are required to publiſh their journals, except ſuch parts as in their opinion require ſecreſy, and this their conſtituents have a right to expect;—but whether their debates ſhall be public or private, is a matter of expediency, of which they alone are the proper judges.

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE letter-writer in your laſt, appears to think that the poſtage on newſpapers will check the circulation of thoſe important vehicles of information. That the poſtage propoſed is too high, remains to be proved—if it ſhould have the effect apprehended by this writer, it certainly is; but even with this charge, I conceive that the probability is, that the circulation will be encreaſed—and ſurely thereby the buſineſs is put on a better footing than it ever has been heretofore. The exchange papers of the printers are to go free *in the mail*, and the printers may make their contracts as uſual—while by the law they acquire a *right* to tranſmit them by the mail to their ſubſcribers, they paying the poſtage, which it is probable the ſubſcribers will do with chearfulneſs, if they can by that means receive their papers with certainty and punctuality.—On the preſent precarious footing of the buſineſs, it is demonſtrable that the circulation of newſpapers would very ſoon come to an end.—There is now a bill before Congreſs for reducing the rate of poſtage on newſpapers—and nothing ſhort of a conviction that the reduction will defeat the object which every member appears to have at heart, viz. a ſteady and punctual tranſmiſſion and reception of the papers, will prevent the diminution. The poſtage muſt be adequate to defraying the expence—any thing ſhort of that, will diſappoint the public expectation.

A. Z.

LONDON.

THE cauſe of truth and juſtice would be greatly promoted were a bill to be paſſed to prevent the rudeneſs and inſolence with which many barriſters treat not only the witneſſes but the perſon againſt whom they may be employed to plead. How much would that judge deſerve the thanks of his country who ſhould attempt to repel ſuch attacks upon diffidence and private character?

On the trial of Borrett for counterfeiting the ſtamp of the Goldſmith's Company, a circumſtance happened which is worthy notice. Before the jury were charged, his attorney conferred with him for ſome time at the bar, and on his return it appeared that the wife of Mr. Borrett had the preceding evening been delivered of twins.

Mr. Attorney General, who attended to conduct the proſecution, upon being informed of this fact, immediately addreſſed himſelf to the court, and with generous humanity as great, as noble, as exalted as ever glowed within the breaſt of man, conſented not only that the trial ſhould be deferred till the next ſeſſion, but that if the priſoner could find ſuch bail as the court ſhould be pleaſed to direct, he was willing that he ſhould be diſcharged, in order that he might go home and afford comfort to his wife.

Four gentlemen of fortune who were in court, to whom the priſoner was known, immediately offered to become his bail, and on their entering into a recognizance for his appearance, he was diſcharged.

Words would be vainly uſed in attempting to deſcribe the exquiſite ſenſibility with which this unparalleled liberality of Mr. Attorney General ſeemed to touch every heart.

A new inſtitution among the Jews, on the plan of our Sunday ſchools, promiſes much utility to the lower claſſes of that people; as teaching on their own ſabbath is forbid, a certain number of the male ſex are to be inſtructed gratis in Engliſh reading, writing and arithmetic, on a Sunday, and a certain number to be apprenticed to trades.

The pillory ſeems to be the puniſhment for *fraudulent bankrupts* in Scotland; were that the caſe here it would be neceſſary to build a ſcaffold along the ſtreets, that *gentlemen* of that deſcription might not have far to go.

The *rights of women* are every day more and more invaded. A man who was acquitted at the Old Bailey on Monday, was led out of the court in violent *hyſterics!*

HALIFAX, January 19.

On Sunday laſt ſailed, with a favorable wind, the Sierra Leona fleet, conſiſting of fifteen ſail, under the charge of Lieut. John Clarkſon, of the Royal Navy, having on board 1,200 free blacks, that have choſen to emigrate from this country to Africa, in the hope of its being more congenial to their habits and conſtitutions, under the protection of the Company, lately incorporated by Charter in Great-Britain, for the eſtabliſhment of a free Colony there.

NEW-YORK, March 9.

The ſtockholders of the Bank of Albany, have elected the following gentlemen as Directors, viz. Philip Schuyler, Abraham Ten Broeck, Stephen Van Renſſelaer, Goldſbrow Banyer, Jeremiah Van Renſſelaer, Cornelius Glen, Daniel Hale, John Maley, James Caldwell, John Stevenſon, Stephen Luſh, Albert Pawling, and John Sanders.

On the 28th ult. the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the joint committee on the ſubject of building a bridge over Charles-River, from Weſt-Boſton to Cambridge—and, after a free and full diſcuſſion, the queſtion on the expediency of the meaſure was determined in the affirmative. A bill was accordingly brought in.

PROVIDENCE, March 1.

The Hon. General Aſſembly of this ſtate are now in ſeſſion.—It is probable, that at this ſeſſion, the following queſtion will be agitated: "Whether the Legiſlature will recommend to the people of this State, the appointment of members to form a Convention for the purpoſe of forming a Conſtitution for this ſtate?"

BALTIMORE, March 8.

The following Gentlemen were yeſterday elected Directors for the Bank of Maryland.

William Patterſon	Robert Gilmor
James Carey	Charles Garts
Archibald Moncrieff	Alexander M'Kinn
Samuel Smith	Richard Cayton
Jeremiah Yellott	John Hollins
Robert Oliver,	John O'Donnell.

Philadelphia, March 14.

By London papers as late as the 10th of January, we learn, That all the German princes are declared enemies to France, who ſhould after the 15th of January countenance the aſſembling and arming of the French emigrants. An oath was preparing at Coblentz, to be taken by all the French emigrants, the ſubſtance of which was, *fidelity to the princes*, and "an entire devotion to their orders, for the glory and intereſt of France."—Great preparations for war were making throughout France.

The magiſtracy of Worms had written reſpectfully to the King of France, that they had ever conſidered the reception of the emigrants among them only as an act of common hoſpitality—but, leſt his Majeſty ſhould take it in ill part, they had given orders to the Prince of Conde to quit *Worms* with all his retinue of diſaffected adherents. The Prince Biſhop of Liege is amongſt the moſt ſtrenuous ſupporters of the Ex-Princes, ſupplying them with every neceſſary for war, and promiſing ſtill more. The government of the Liegiois had forbid the ſale of Monteſquieu's Spirit of laws, and Voltaire's queſtions on the Encyclopedia—All the emigrants in that State were ordered to be equipped by the 10th of January. His Holineſs the Pope has been very ill of an apoplectic fit, but was recovering—On the 26th of December, a letter was received at Coblentz from the Emperor to the French Princes, "he aſſured them of his moſt ample aſſiſtance---and that he had given orders to Gen. Bender to line the frontier"; the authenticity of the letter was however ſuſpected.

A ſtrict look-out was kept in the channel for the (Britiſh) Swallow packet, from India, which it was ſuppoſed would bring the moſt important accounts ever received from that country; it being expected in England the preſent campaign would determine the fate of Seringapatam and the Myſore country, Lord Cornwallis's army, and the whole of the Engliſh territory on Coromandel coaſt—The French emigrants at Coblentz were preparing to retire to Hanau and the Margraviate of Anſpach but that the emperor's notification to the elector, "That he conſidered even the threat of invading that electorate as an hoſtility on the part of the French," had ſuſpended their reſolution.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

That the circumſtances of the United States have been ameliorated by the operation of the general government, is ſo abundantly evident, that it muſt be perfectly aſtoniſhing to thoſe who compare the paſt with the preſent ſituation of our country, to hear any complaints of its adminiſtration; facts are continually occuring in reſpect to particular States to prove the truth of the above remark, and with reſpect to the union there is a perfect renovation. The State of Maſſachuſetts from being grievouſly oppreſſed with taxes, is now ſo relieved from public burthens as to ſupercede, for the current year, any impoſition whatever: before the late war, the finances of that State were in ſo eligible a ſituation, that the government commanded the money of its citizens at a much lower, than the the legal and current rate of intereſt; from preſent appearances it is very probable that their public credit will very ſhortly be equally favorably circumſtanced. The ſituation of other States admits of ſimilar obſervations.

Can it be poſſibly conceived then that a government which in its operations has produced ſuch effects ſhould be unpopular? All our ſenſes contradict the ſuppoſition---and he that hath eyes to ſee, ears to hear, an heart to feel, and an head to underſtand, hath all theſe teſtifying continually in favor of the general government.

May the State governments be for ever dear to the people; but may they never be guilty of ſuch ingratitude to heaven, as to deny the merits of the general government.

The word republicaniſm ſeems to be ſnatched up as a weapon to knock an adverſary down. So much is ſaid about it, one would naturally ſuppoſe that a good deal is done. Yet do we ſee that our declaimers wiſh to make uſe of the word beyond the preſent occaſion—Do they come forward and honeſtly ſay to the people—the great cauſe of inequality is the difference of education. He that knows much will influence thoſe who know little; and if thoſe who know much are few, and thoſe who know little are many, an ariſtocracy exiſts, which nothing but the general diffuſion of knowledge can remedy.

When will theſe men prove their republicaniſm by paſſing laws to eſtabliſh free ſchools. Let the education of children become a common charge. If a man has property and no children, ſtill he ſhould be taxed to pay for the education of other men's children. The more knowledge the ſafer his property. It is a better protection than armies.

Every day before this work is begun, is time loſt. It is planting ſeed which will continue to bear for ages. All other ſecurities of liberty without this are trifling. Let every ſtate then divide its territory into proper diſtricts, and eſtabliſh at leaſt one ſchool in each. Make a beginning, and afterwards carry on the good work as faſt and as far as poſſible. Let the diſtrict be made liable to aſſeſſment for neglect, and let it be made the duty of every grand juror, on his oath, to preſent the breaches of the law. In this wealthy and flouriſhing city, the experiment could not fail; and a beginning made here, would ſhew what might be done elſewhere. The Philoſophers, the Patriots, the friends of Liberty ought to rouſe, and make a common cauſe againſt ignorance and vice, till in every part of united America proviſion ſhall be made by law for educating the children at the common charge.

Every good man rejoices in the progreſs of light and liberty—ſome preach up liberty for the ſake of popularity, others preach it in the love of it—whatever the motives may be, ſtill there is reaſon to rejoice—for genuine liberty, whatever the medium, is an acquiſition to the world.

The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed the following gentlemen Officers of the twelve companies of RIFLE-MEN, to be raiſed agreeable to an Act paſſed the 5th inſt. for the more effectual Defence of the Frontiers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPTAINS.

Edward Butler, of Allegany	Wm. Faulkner, Waſhington
John Guthrie, Weſtmoreland	Uriah Springer, Fayette
Richard Sparks, Allegany	John Cook, Northumberland

LIEUTENANTS.

William Smith, Waſhington	Nathaniel Huſton, Waſhington
John Cummings, Weſtmoreland	William Steedman, Northumb.
Samuel Vance, Fayette	Daniel T. Jenniſer, Allegany

ENSIGNS.

Robert Purdy, Mifflin	John Steele, Cumberland
John Kelſo, Dauphin	David Hall, Weſtmoreland
Robert Lee, Northumberland	Reaſon Beall, Waſhington

VIRGINIA.

CAPTAINS.

Benjamin Biggs, of Ohio	William Lewis, Wythe
John Crawford, Ohio	Hugh Caperton, Greenbriar
Thomas Lewis, Botetourt	James Stevenſon, Berkeley

LIEUTENANTS.

James Glenn, Berkeley	John Boyer, Botetourt
Robert Craig, Ruſſel	Benjamin Lockwood, Ohio
Wm. Clark, Louiſville, Kent.	Benjamin Strother, Culpepper

ENSIGNS.

Patrick Shirkey, Botetourt	James Hawkins, Botetourt
Archibald Gray, Greenbriar	Baker Davidſon, Bath
Stephen Trigg, Kentuckey	Hugh Brady, Ohio

The late moderate weather having rendered the Delaware again navigable, a ſtrong weſterly wind on Sunday laſt brought into this port the ſeveral veſſels which had been detained at Marcus Hook by the ice.

Married on Thurſday evening laſt, Mr. THOMAS ANTHONY, to Miſs SALLY STILLE, daughter of Mr. JOHN STILLE, of this city.

SHIP NEWS.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Peggy,	Flemming,	Cadiz
Ceres,	Marſh,	Liverpool
Conception,	Stevens,	Cadiz
Delaware,	Art,	Charleſton
Janus,	Moulton,	Newburyport
Brig Sally,	Willis,	Guadaloupe
Hetty,	Davis,	Cape-Francois
Georgia Packet,	Burrows,	Savannah
Charleſton,	German,	Charleſton
Janus,	Rowe,	Cape-Francois
Polly,	Edgar,	do.
Maria,	Pepper,	Boſton
Fair Hebe,	Feinour,	Cadiz
Newton,	Hawkins,	St. Croix
Norfolk,	Shane,	Norfolk
Sch. Commerce,	Foulk,	Aux-Cayes
Delaware,	Knox,	St. Croix
Tryal,	Veneman,	St. Thomas
Friendſhip,	Welſh,	Charleſton
Sloop Union,	Watſon,	New-York
Two Siſters,	Forte,	Virginia
Adventure,	Biſhop,	Sinipuxent
Illinois,	Story,	Cape-Francois
Newbern Packet,	Ridgeway,	Turks-Iſland
Sally,	Eves,	St. Kitts

Brig Swallow, Cheeſeman, from Boſton, is aſhore at Nieman's Creek.

Schooner Two Siſters, Lownſbury, is aſhore on Tinicum.

A ſhip on ſhore near Egg-Harbour.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/	pr. 7.	110 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	13/2		66 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/6		67½ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	102½ do.
Indents	13/	65 do.

Half ſhares Bank Stock—77 per cent. premium.

THE EDITOR *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, *moſt earneſtly requeſts that thoſe of his ſubſcribers, whoſe arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as ſoon as poſſible—at fartheſt, before the firſt day of June next.*

Thoſe perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to patronize this GAZETTE *after the* Poſt-Office Law *ſhall go into operation, will pleaſe to ſignify their intention to the* Deputy Poſt-Maſters *in the* United States, *who are requeſted to forward ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be received, to the* Editor, *previous to the ſaid firſt of June.*——*The terms of ſubſcription are* Three Dollars *per annum, excluſive of poſtage—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the firſt ſix months.*

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *small* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chesnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1792. (eptf)

SALES

Of the real Estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Township of Benselem, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Directions of his last Will and Testament.

ON Tuesday the 27th of March next will be exposed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premises—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient outhouses. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a shad and herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other outhouses, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a shad and herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small Farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid; on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, situate on the great post-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining Stock, Houshold-Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with interest.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

(eptm27)

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indisputable, in the county of Glouceſter, supposed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, situate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the township of Galloway. There is on said premises a frame house and kitchen, a small hay house and stable. About sixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar swamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interspersed with fresh water flowing streams) sufficient to supply one hundred head of cattle.—The situation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raising stock.—Any person inclining to purchase said Plantation, may have possession from the 25th of March ensuing. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further description may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, senior, in Greenwich; or Joseph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Scull, adjoining said lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleasant healthy country, within two miles of three grist and saw-mills: And three houses appropriated to divine worship, are about the same distance. Terms of payment made easy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792. [ep4w]

*** Proposals are published by Messrs. COLLIER & BUEL, Printers, in Litchfield, for printing by subscription, a Collection of AMERICAN POEMS—*part having been published, and part original*—to contain not less than 300 pages---printed on fine paper with a new type---Price One Dollar.

Subscriptions received by the Editor hereof.

CONTRACTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 6, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 21st day of March instant, for the supply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the service of the United States, viz.

For the INFANTRY *and* ARTILLERY.

4,608 hats	18,460 shirts
4,608 coats	7,956 pairs of socks
4,608 vests	4,608 blankets
8,668 woolen overalls	4,608 stocks
9,216 linen ditto	4,608 stock clasps
18,376 pairs of shoes	4,608 pairs of buckles.

For the CAVALRY.

320 caps	640 do. of stockings
320 coats	1,280 shirts
320 vests	320 blankets
320 pairs leather breeches	320 stocks
640 do. of boots	320 stock clasps.
320 do. of spurs	

Also, 1,200 rifle shirts, to be made of Russia sheeting.

Of the above clothing, five hundred suits are to be delivered on the 15th day of April next; one thousand suits on the 15th day of May next; one thousand five hundred suits on the 15th day of June next; and the remainder on the 15th day of July next.—The place of delivery may be either at New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors.

Proposals will be received for the whole of the above mentioned clothing, or for any one component article separately; to be furnished agreeably to patterns or specimens, which may be seen at the War Office.

Good security for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract will be required. The payments will be on the delivery of the clothing; or, if necessary, such reasonable advances will be made as may be desired.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to those of Pasquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamsburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about sixteen miles; the country through which it will pass, is swampy, free from stones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at least in depth, below the surface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing three feet water.

Good security will be required of contractors; and persons making application to be employed as managers, must produce certificates (from characters of respectability) of their qualifications for a business of this kind.

By order of the President and Directors,
WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (eptgA)

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnston*, deceased, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded southerly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two most agreeable situations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houses, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the best kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its situation on the river, has the advantage of fish of different kinds, in their seasons, particularly of oysters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy situation, capable of genteel and tasty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the best sea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the sea, the prospect of its increasing in value from that circumstance, is by no means inconsiderable.

There will also be sold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the opposite side of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-house and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be sold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for supplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ship building, and other uses, the transportation by water being easy and safe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of sale, and the requisite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and
BOWES REED, } Trustees to the said Estate.

Likewise to be SOLD, at the same time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of East New-Jersey, whereon the proprietary house lately stood. The elegant situation of this spot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand prospect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudson's rivers, where they disembogue into the sea to the East—and a most delightful one of the serpentine course of the Raritan river, for several miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the West. The great quantity of stone neatly dressed, and brick, the remains of the house lately burned, will be nearly sufficient for a new building; and a large stone cistern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient stable and coach-house, will greatly lessen the expence of putting the place in order for the residence of a Gentleman.—There are few situations so eligible, particularly in the summer season—when the cool sea breezes, and the elevated situations, render them places of pleasing retreat, from the confinement and sultry air of the southern states and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792. (ep6w)

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission*, at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

October 15, 1791. *New-York*, No. 57, *King-Street.*

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treasury, all arrearages of fines, and to settle and deposit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-street, on or before the first day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the said first day of April, all Collectors who shall fail in complying with this requisition, will be proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
of the City and Liberties.

Philad. Feb. 25, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the landed estate of GEORGE WARNER, deceased, consisting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, supposed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-house and kitchen, a cooper's shop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The house stands close on a good landing belonging to the said premises; the rest of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of said landing, and an equal distance from a saw-mill and grist-mill and also of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-House.

Any person that is disposed to view or purchase the said premises, may see the place and know the terms, by applying to the subscribers near the same.

MARK MILLER and
ANDREW MILLER, } Executors.

Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792.

N. B. There is likewise a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres, and others, the property of said deceased, to be sold in manner as above, by the said executors. [ep4w]

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	2000
1		1000	1000
2		500	1000
5		200	1000
10		100	1000
30		50	1500
90		20	1800
1675		4	6700
1814	Prizes.		16000
3520	Blanks.		

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will commence on the second Monday in April, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunswick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

Published, and to be sold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the most important Subjects,
Respecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.
Written in Holland in the year 1780.
By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is 2 Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subscribing.*